

A meeting of ship owners, and others interested in the conveyance of passengers, was held on the 20th ult., in the Underwriters' room of the Liverpool Exchange, for the purpose of devising means to remedy a grievance to which some may soon be subjected by the passing of the recent American emigration law. H. G. Chapman, Esq., was called to the chair. The act in question, he said, would curtail seriously indeed the number of passengers permitted to be taken hence, in merchant ships, to the U. States. There could not be a doubt, he considered, (as the act would be oppressive to American as well as to British shipping,) that the object of the Congress in passing it was to prevent any alarming influx of pauper emigrants from Ireland. The law required a space of 14 superficial feet for each passenger; and the consequence was, that it would abridge, he believed, the number of passengers to nearly half the present amount.

Mr. Lamport then moved that a memorial should be presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him to make such representations to the ministers at Washington as to exempt from the operation of the act vessels which had entered into arrangements before the arrival of the Hibernia. Seconded by Mr. Anderson, and carried. After some conversation, the draft of memorial was agreed upon.

ANECDOTE OF HUME.—This distinguished philosopher was one day passing along a narrow footpath, which formerly wound through a boggy piece of ground at the back of Edinburgh Castle, when he had the misfortune to tumble in, and stick fast in the mud. Observing a woman approaching, he civilly requested her to lend him a helping hand out of his disagreeable situation; but she, casting one hurried glance at his abbreviated figure, passed on without regarding his request. He shouted lustily after her; and she was at last prevailed upon by his cries to approach. "Are you ye Hume the Deist?" inquired she in a tone which implied that an answer in the affirmative would decide her against lending him her assistance. "Well, well," said Mr. Hume, "no matter, you know, good woman, Christian charity commands you to do good, even to your enemies." "Christian charity here, Christian charity there," replied the woman, "I'll do naething for ye till ye turn a Christian yourself—ye maun first repeat both the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, or faith I'll let ye groffe there as I found ye." The sceptic was actually obliged to accede to the woman's terms, as she would give him her help. He himself used to tell the story with great relish.

HOLLAND AND JAPAN.—One of our late English papers in commenting upon the recent refusal of the Japanese government to open business negotiations with our country, alludes to some statements made in a paper published at the Hague, and especially devoted to Asiatic matters, which praises in high terms the moderation and prudence of the American Commodore Biddle on his recent visit to Japan. Both he and his mission were treated so disrespectfully (the Japanese government positively refusing to receive him or the President's letter) that he might have been excused had he tried the efficacy of cannon ball and gunpowder. But had he done so, it is said, that he would have retarded for years the opening of Japan to his country's commerce, whereas his moderation has given the Japanese the highest opinion of the nation he represented, and has favorably disposed them towards it. Similar praise is bestowed on the French Admiral. The article is written by a gentleman who has long resided in Japan, as doctor to the Dutch factory. It appears that the King of Holland has strongly recommended the Emperor of Japan to throw open his country to Europeans so as not to run the risk of being bombarded into civilization like the Chinese. [Boston Transcript.]

IN consequence of the formal application of the Portuguese ambassador for assistance, four thousand men have been ordered to march to Badajoz. Count de Vista Hermosa is their temporary commander, but he will be succeeded by General Manuel de la Concha, so soon as the latter shall return from Paris. An army of seven thousand men is now assembled on the Portuguese frontier.

General Roncali, having refused to accept the captaincy-general of Galicia, the post has been given to General Vigo. Troops have been ordered to Madrid, to replace those sent to the frontier of Portugal. The Progressista newspapers blame the intervention of the Spanish government in that country.

OSAGE MAIL.—The Oregon mail line of steamers is to run monthly from Charleston to Chagres, touching at St. Augustine, Key West, and Havana; the mail will then be conveyed by land carriages, across the isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, where it will be received by steamers for Astoria, or the mouth of the Columbia River, touching at Monterey, San Francisco, and other places. The cost is not to exceed \$100,000 per annum. United States postmasters are to be appointed at Astoria and other points on the Pacific. Postage on a single letter to Chagres, 20 cts.; Havana, 12 cts.; Panama, 30 cts.; and to the Pacific coast 30 cts. [Boston Bee.]

Three Englishmen, employed in a manufactory at Waterford, Ct., refused to pay their poll tax, on the ground that they were not naturalized American citizens. Consequently they were imprisoned. But indignant at this outrage upon their rights as subjects of Queen Victoria, they invoked her protection by an appeal to the British Consul in this city. Mr. Barclay, however, advised them to pay up, alleging that such was his practice. So they paid the tax and several times its amount in costs, and were discharged from prison. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Ward, has officially acquainted the Secretary to Lloyd's, Mr. Dobson, with the measures taken for the embarkation of British property at Vera Cruz. The correspondence between Commodore Connor and the senior officer of the British squadron is complimentary to the politeness and the bravery of themselves and their respective countries.

A wag says that, once on a journey he was put into a stage sleigh with a dozen or more passengers, not one of whom he knew; but on turning a short corner, the sleigh upset, and then, says he, I found them all out.

Law Calendar.

[Reported for the Polynesian.]

Court of Oahu, November Term.—Judge Lam on the Bench.

The court at the opening of the November term, on Monday last, took up the case of William Walker vs. Elias Grimes and Hiram Grimes. This was an action of implied assumption brought to recover the sum of \$1,623, which the plaintiff alleged he had paid to the defendants through ignorance and mistake. The defendants denied their indebtedness, and plead an offset to plaintiff's demand for a much larger amount.

This was a very complicated case, involving heavy dealings, and an examination of all the accounts between the parties for the last six years. James Vanbergen, the main witness of the plaintiff, was objected to on the ground of infamy, and the defendants offered to show that he had been convicted of petty larceny. The court overruled the objection, deciding that petty larceny was not such an offence as to destroy the competency of the witness, but that the defendants might offer evidence of such a conviction to affect the credibility of Vanbergen.

The plaintiff based his claim upon errors alleged to have been committed by the defendants in the keeping of their books and accounts. The court, after charging the jury, submitted to their examination, with the consent of both parties, all the books and accounts of the defendants. After an absence of an hour and a half, the jury returned into court, and rendered their verdict in favor of the defendants for the sum of \$777 48.

J. B. DeFennes, Esq., for plaintiff; J. R. Jasper, Esq., for defendants.

The King vs. George Morgan.

This was a criminal prosecution upon an indictment for burglary and larceny. The prisoner was charged with having broken open the house of Thomas Campbell on the night of the 23d of September last, and stolen the sum of \$700 in specie. The main witness against the prisoner, Anthony Jenkins, who upon the examination before the justice, had confessed to being a party in the robbery, and who had been admitted as King's evidence, and promised with the hope of pardon if he made a full exposure of the whole matter on the trial, when called upon the stand, denied any knowledge of the matter whatever. He said the confession he had made under oath before Justice Hopkins, upon the examination of the prisoner and others, was made under the influence of the horrors produced by long debauch, and great fear. But notwithstanding the failure of Jenkins to give any evidence in the matter, the jury found sufficient evidence upon which to convict the prisoner, and returned a verdict of guilty against him upon all the counts of the indictment.

This case excited a good deal of interest in the community, and the Court House was crowded with spectators throughout the day.

J. B. DeFennes, Esq., for the crown; J. R. Jasper, Esq., for the prisoner.

The King vs. Duncan McLean and Joseph Esqueth.

These two prisoners were arraigned and put upon their trial for the same offence as that of Morgan.

It appeared from the evidence that Morgan, after the commission of the robbery, had gone to McLean and told him there were four hundred dollars left in Campbell's house, and that McLean, who had no part in the breaking of the house and the first robbery, went to get this four hundred dollars, and found only thirty. McLean, enraged at the fraud that had been perpetrated upon him by Morgan, had demanded his proportion of the plunder from Morgan, and upon failing to get satisfaction, had exposed Morgan and himself. The principal evidence against this prisoner was from the words of his own mouth, uttered soon after the robbery.

The evidence against Esqueth was entirely circumstantial, and chiefly consisted of his having been seen in company with Morgan and McLean on the night of the robbery, and his possession of an unusual amount of money soon after.

The court charged the jury, that the prisoners must be acquitted on the first count of the indictment, charging them with burglary—the prosecution having failed to show that they were present or near at the breaking of the house, or had any part in it. That if the prisoners were convicted at all, it could only be on the second count of the indictment, charging them with larceny.

The jury, after an absence of an hour, returned a verdict, "guilty of larceny," against Duncan McLean; and a verdict of not guilty as to Esqueth.

The court immediately sentenced McLean to restore the stolen property to Campbell, fined him the sum of \$120, and further sentenced him to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of eight months.

The property stolen by McLean only amounted to the sum of \$30, and the court sentenced him to the full extent of the law.

J. B. DeFennes, Esq., for the crown; J. R. Jasper, Esq., for the prisoners.

On Thursday morning George Morgan, who had broken jail on Tuesday night, and who was retaken on Wednesday, was brought into court and sentenced to restore the stolen money (\$700) to Campbell, or in default of such restoration to be put at hard labor for a period of time sufficient to earn this amount, and then to be banished to the island of Kahoolawe for the term of five years.

Before taking up the case of Hooton vs. McLean, the only remaining case for the term, J. R. Jasper, Esq., introduced Horace Hawes, Esq., of Erie, Penn., a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; and motioned the court, that he be admitted a member of the bar of the Court of Oahu, *ex gratia*. The motion was courteously granted by his honor.

DESERTERS IN CALIFORNIA.—By the late papers, we perceive that Commodore Shubrick offers a free pardon to all deserters from his squadron provided they return within a stipulated time. He intimates that they were seduced from their duty by individuals ashore, upon certain assurances which they have failed in performing, and thus left the seamen destitute. Desertion from whalers and merchantmen is also rife.

Farmers complain that deserters are stealing their cattle.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1847.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDS, the King's Minister of Public Instruction. On the 16th of July last, at a meeting of the Privy Council, in the Palace, he was suddenly seized with what had more the appearance of a fit of syncope than anything else. That feeling of faintness passed off in a few minutes, but finding that his mind could not apply itself to the papers which he had before him, he drove up in his wagon to Mr. Brewer's cottage, in Nuuanu Valley, where his family were then residing. Next day, he felt so much better, that he attended a Cabinet Council, in his own office, in which he took part, apparently with as much mental activity as ever. A few days afterwards he began to complain of a difficulty in recollecting names and in finding words to express adequately his ideas. On the 23d of July, he complained of a sense of fulness and heaviness in his head, in consequence of which he was cupped. Feeling thereby relieved and believing that a little mental relaxation would restore him to his usual health, he resolved, without consulting any one, to make a tour of the island, which he effected on horseback, returning on the 11th of August. During his trip he had once or twice a recurrence of the same kind of attack that he had experienced on the 16th of July, with intense headache, and a sensation of an unusual odour in the nostrils.

Shortly after his return, these symptoms reappeared, with distinct indications of a determination of blood to the head. Dr. Maxwell of the U. S. S. Cyane was called in, and depletion was resorted to to the utmost extent that the patient could bear. He was moved down to Punahou School, and when the symptoms became more aggravated, was brought into town to the house of the Rev. Lowell Smith, where he breathed his last, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We learn that on a post mortem examination, a steatomatous tumor, with a mass of bloody matter, was found in the middle lobe of the brain, on the left side, in the region of the ear, with a general softening and discoloration of that lobe. The cause, therefore, was obviously one beyond the skill of the ablest physician, for many weeks before his death. It is to be observed that the right side, shortly after he was brought into town, was observed to be in a state of imperfect paralysis.

Mr. Richards was born of respectable parents, on the 22d of August, 1793, at Plainfield, Mass. He graduated at Williams College, in 1819—studied theology and graduated in Andover in 1822—embarked as a missionary to these islands on the 19th of November, 1822, along with Messrs. Bishop, Chamberlain, Stewart and Ely, and arrived at Honolulu on the 27th of April, 1823. From thence he proceeded to Lahaina, where he arrived on the 31st of May, 1823, and while he acted as a missionary he continued to reside there.

One of the most talented of his missionary brethren, who knew Mr. Richards intimately since 1832, and labored for years with him on Maui, speaks of him in the following terms:—"Often have we taken sweet counsel together and gone to the house of God in company, speaking of the things of God and seeking the welfare of Zion. And I can truly say that a more kind hearted, ingenious, devoted and self-sacrificing person I never knew. He was generous to a fault, ever ready to labor for the good of others, though to his own inconvenience. Nothing seemed too great for him to attempt for the welfare of the Hawaiian race, whom he loved to the last, with a feeling bordering on passion. As a missionary, he ranked among the first, both as a preacher and translator. When I first came on the ground, I wondered how any man could do so many things and do them so well. He was a respectable mechanic, and did part of the work on his own house; he was a first rate nurse, and the only nurse in his often afflicted family for months together. He was a respectable physician, in which capacity I regard him as the means of preserving my life, in 1834, and he did a vast deal for the natives in this way."

"As a pastor he was dearly beloved by his people in Lahaina, as those can testify who witnessed the scene of his departure for the United States, in 1836. The people loaded him with their simple presents which they brought, and presented with tears, after clasping his feet with loud sobs and lamentations, lest they should see his face no more. Perhaps no man has ever shared more largely in the affections of the Hawaiian people than Mr. Richards. He was ever looked up to by them as a friend and father in whom they could safely confide; and when the King and chiefs felt impelled to seek a teacher and adviser from the mission, they chose him as on the whole the most suitable person for that respectable post."

Mr. Richards, after a short stay in the United States, returned to the islands and resumed his missionary labors. At the instance of the King, he was released from the Board on the 3d of July, 1838, and commenced his secular career of teacher and adviser of His Majesty and the chiefs.

It was chiefly through his aid and instruction that they were enabled to frame the Constitution of 1840, with a bill of rights founded on the Word of God, and containing all the grand outlines of a constitutional and responsible government. The first attempts to curb the arbitrary power of the King and chiefs—to define and secure the rights of property—to encourage industry and introduce a government of law and order, were thus made by Mr. Richards, and with a success altogether beyond what could have been expected.

For that important service, the whole nation owe him a debt of gratitude.

Having restored things to order within Mr. Richards's next care was to endeavor to ward off dangers from without. Many threats had been made against the independence of the islands. To procure a full acknowledgment of that independence, Mr. Richards was associated with Mr. Haailio in an embassy to the United States, Great Britain and France. On that important embassy, leaving for a time his home and family, he sailed from Lahaina in July, 1842. His embassy was eminently successful—he obtained the promise of Great Britain to recognize the independence of the islands, under their present sovereign, on the 1st of April, 1843, after which the restoration of the islands, under the

cession of the 25th February that year, followed as a matter of course.

From the United States he elicited declarations, in December, 1842, which were considered tantamount to a full recognition of Independence. And the joint engagement of Great Britain and France of the 28th of November, 1843, may, in a great measure, be attributed to his exertions.

In saying so, it is not our intention to understate the important assistance he derived from Mr. Haailio, Sir George Simpson, and latterly from Mr. J. F. B. Marshall.

For these great and important services abroad the nation is also largely indebted to Mr. Richards.

Before embarking on his foreign mission, he felt anxious that the internal administration of the islands should not retrograde in his absence. To prevent this, he recommended Mr. G. P. Judd to the King, who separated himself from the mission in April, 1842, and has continued a servant of the crown ever since.

Mr. Richards returned from his mission on the 23d March, 1845, was appointed by the King Minister of Public Instruction, on the 13th of April, 1846—was chosen President of the Board of Land Commissioners on the 11th of February, 1846—rendered great services to the Legislature in enabling them to publish the new laws in Hawaiian and English, and was ever ready to assist in the most obliging manner any other department of government, by translating documents or rendering any other service in his power.

All these and other services Mr. Richards rendered without ever thinking of pecuniary or any other reward, inasmuch that though he has left a widow and seven children, he has neither saved nor accumulated any thing for their future support. But as it may be fairly questioned whether the excitement and mental labor to which he has been subjected in the King's service, both abroad and at home, since 1823, have not been instrumental in bringing on the disease which carried him off, it is to be hoped that the King will deal justly and generously with the family of his oldest servant, his faithful friend, and first acknowledged foreign adviser.

We believe that no one could be more generally regretted by all classes of the community than the late Mr. Richards. He had recommended himself even to the Catholic Clergy by his kind and courteous deportment, and his anxiety to inquire into and remedy all their complaints.

A TRIP TO THE CRATER OF KILAUEA.

BY THE EDITOR.

No. 2.

A finer morning to have dropped anchor in Hilo bay, could not have been selected by us, had the entire calendar been at our disposal. The shore lay before us in all its picturesque loveliness, a narrow belt of dark sand separating the verdure from the ocean, until it terminated to the eastward in a low rocky promontory, at the extremity of which was a romantic little islet, covered with a coco-grove. Scores of canoes were afloat busy after their finny prey. The surf rolled cozily on the beach. Every thing looked inviting from the vessel, and "cramp'd, scribb'd, coffin'd and confin'd" as we had been in our narrow precincts for a week, we were all impatient for the shore. Capt. Antonio, anticipating our wishes, hurried his preparations and we were soon standing upon the beach, the tars giving us, ladies and all, a lift on their shoulders through what slight surf there was. As usual, there was a pretty fair turn out of natives of both genders and all ages, to stare at the strangers, and if a chance offered to earn a real in carrying luggage. Our steps were at once turned towards the residence of Mr. Pitman, who in every sense of hospitality to strangers and usefulness to the natives, is most emphatically, the "good old English gentleman" of the village. We ask his pardon for the use of the adjective "old," for he is a young man, and an active one too, in rendering services to others, as we immediately experienced. In approaching his dwelling house we passed through the prettiest garden to be met with in the group. Not a weed was to be noticed. Flowers, both exotic and indigenous, of many varieties, were in full bloom; coffee trees, the lofliest we have ever seen, were loaded with the green and ripe berry; the bread-fruit and oriental lilac were interspersed with other trees, all redolent with a fresh and brilliant foliage, such as one never sees at Oahu, and which called forth enthusiastic exclamations of delight from one and all. Our readers, if they are at all lovers of nature's beauties, will sympathize with our feelings in the contrast between the stunted, shrivelled vegetation of Honolulu, and the luxuriant Paradise of sweets into which we had so unexpectedly entered, heightened as it was by a week at sea. Every plant and tree was handsome of its kind. There were no dust covered leaves, or wilted and parched vegetation. All was fresh and vigorous, and art had done much in setting off nature to the best advantage. The cocoa-tree of Guatemala, particularly attracted our admiration for the delicacy of its leaves and symmetry of its outline. It was in full bearing; its fruit pendent from its lower branches in dark, banana shaped pods. But if we tarry long in the garden, we shall be long in reaching the house. Mr. Pitman received us with much cordiality and prepared at once to accommodate us all, but Mr. and Mrs. Coan, our friends of the mission, insisting upon our partaking also of their hospitality, we divided our party, the ladies and boys going here, while the gentlemen remained with Mr. Pitman. After a bath in that most limpid of streams, the Wailuku, we sat down to a breakfast which for variety and excellence, gave evidence that Hilo was a land of fat things, flowing with milk and honey. We would recommend every visitor to taste the mullet from the King's ponds; they are always to be had at a trifling price, and better fish he will nowhere get.

The crater being the prime object of attraction, visitors generally reserve their notice of Hilo itself, until their volcanic pilgrimage is over. As our time was limited, we were anxious to be off. Accordingly, Mr. Pitman very kindly, arranged for us to start the next morning. We make free use of Mr. Pitman's name, because it is owing to him that the trip to the crater is now made so easy, and a traveler is saved a world of banter and vexation with the natives, when Mr. Pitman consents to use his offices in forwarding him. At his advice, early on Tuesday morning, a native was despatched for the half-way house, where we were to sleep, with a

black load of eatables and condiments, and with orders to the landlord to have a "hau" prepared against our arrival. This step insures a prompt meal, as the natives who accompany a party lag generally many miles in the rear, and baggage and provisions are seldom forthcoming when most needed. Two dollars are paid for each baggage carrier, and he finds his own provision. This is a moderate price for 66 miles of foot travel, with as many lay days at the crater, thrown in, as the traveler chooses to keep him. For a horse, good, bad or indifferent, \$3 are paid. If shod, and the visitor, by good luck, secures one that has some spirit and toughness, his money is well laid out. If not, and his nag is a jaded, unshod, used up beast, as is quite likely will prove the case, he will find it to his advantage to walk. The distance is but 33 miles, divided into two easy stages, and over a road, on which for most of the way, he can keep pace with an ordinary horse, and feel no more fatigued than if he had rode. At least, so we found it, for though we took a horse, we gave him up to a native servant, the first day. We started off, as early as we could load them, 7 natives, with calabashes filled with clothing, mostly woollen, for at the crater it is generally cold or wet, a supply of water-proof cloaks, and hammocks, in which at night we could cheat the fleas of their anticipated meals. In addition to this, we should recommend some mosquito netting, for we had some trouble from the bilious wretches before we got through. For provisions, we laid in, or rather our kind hosts provided for us, coffee, tea, bread, butter, meats, pies, cakes, etc., a sufficient variety to live well the route through. Bananas, potatoes, kaho, fowls, turkeys, berries and even milk can be had at the half-way house for moderate prices and most of them at the crater also, where if a party remain any time, a little market is sure to be formed. One word in regard to the native carriers—they agree to find themselves, for the stated \$2—but they generally find themselves "polotei loa" before the first day is through and appeal to their employers for "hapararua" to buy food with. It is well to give to them, but to keep an account and to deduct it from the \$2, at the journey's end, as they invariably go in for sharing the traveler, when they can—a custom, however, as all travelers know, by no means confined to them or their country. Indeed we found the men Mr. Pitman engaged for us, a very good set of fellows.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, we were all mounted. It is well for ladies and gentlemen to bring their own saddles and bridles, if they are at all particular in this respect. The road to the forest, 4 miles from the bay, was a good deal cut up by loads of wood recently drawn over it, but we got over it easily and soon entered the forest, through which we were obliged to pass in Indian file over a narrow road made of the trunks of ferns, a soft and slippery foothold for unshod horses. The day proved cloudy and hot, with a slight sprinkle of rain. On the outer verge of the woods there is a young grove of coco-nut trees, at which we rested and tried in vain to get some water. This is about eight miles from Hilo. The road here diverges into two paths, the old and new. We took the former and pushed on, through a country overgrown with ferns, and with but little attractive in any respect, until we came to a cluster of orange trees, which were loaded with fruit. These trees were planted by the present King and his sister, Nahienaeana, many years back, while on a trip through this region. They had been eating oranges, and fortunately for succeeding travelers, were thoughtfully enough to plant the seeds; an act, trifling itself, but which has produced some fine trees, the sight of which ought to stimulate the natives to follow their example. If they did, Hilo might in a few years export hundreds of barrels of this fruit, a market for which is readily found. The soil here is a rich loam, but soon changes into a volcanic track, covered with bushes and scrub trees. But few houses or natives are to be met with on the route, the road gradually growing worse until we reached the half-way house, 18 miles from Hilo. Here we found a good dinner preparing for us. The house itself was new—of thatch, and commodious. It had a raised bed, with curtains, large enough to accommodate 30 persons. The mats were new and clean, and the pillows covered with clean pillow-cases. We found a table, table-cloth, benches, a cupboard, with a good assortment of crockery, tumblers, knives and forks, a filled cask, salt, oil, lanterns, lamps, &c. In the cook house there were tea kettles, pots, frying-pans, and quite an assortment of kitchen ware, all in good order. In short, the house and precincts afforded every reasonable comfort a traveler could desire. This is owing to Mr. Pitman, and a native and his wife are employed to keep it in order. It is customary to give them a gratuity of a dollar from each individual for the use of the house, and if the appearance of things as we found them, be a fair sample of their usual care, they well deserve that encouragement. We found them very attentive, though we fared better from having with us our own cook and steward. Farther in praise of the house, though we cannot vouch for its continuance, we found no fleas; a mosquito now and then signified he was in attendance with his bill. The night proved rainy, but the morning was clear, and after a good breakfast, we were in the saddle once more. The ascent became more perceptible as we drew nigh the crater. The soil improved, and sustained quite a growth of wood. Within a few miles, the ride was pretty enough. Indeed it was worth taking for its own sake. No sign of the crater was to be seen until we were immediately upon it, the woods hiding it from the view. At 3 o'clock, we reached the houses, built within a rod of the edge of the outer circle of the crater, and in which we were to take up our lodgings. The main house was inferior in size and accommodations to the half-way house—still it was quite comfortable, and visitors have nothing to complain of, as native has charge of it, and its supply of dishes, furniture, oil, lamps, &c. He also keeps a blank book in which travelers enter their names. One page was already filled, though he had had it but a few months. He also acts as a guide into the crater, when desired. The tariff of prices established here we found to be 37 1-2 cents for a fowl, 64 1-2 for a hen-turkey, 25 cents for a small calabash of Irish potatoes, and 91 a head for lodging, &c. The owners of the horses and mules send boys, without charge, with ropes to take care of their animals, so that the visitor is relieved from all trouble on this score, though his sympathies cannot fail to be enlisted at the contrast between his

fare and theirs, which consists of whatever he can pick up among the bushes that lean against the crater. What we did and saw at the crater we reserve for another number.

Morgan, the burglar, who was committed on the 9th, and remanded to prison, excepting the night through the assistance of some accomplices outside the fort. It has not been customary to keep sentinels on the ramparts of the fort, but only at the gates and in front of the prison, where are the doors. Awaiting the arrival of this, some persons managed to get perceived into the rear of the cells on the 9th, and by means of tools dug away a mortar between the coral stones of which the jail is built, and displaced two or more, under the eaves, where the wall is about 15 inches thick. A black curtain had been hung over a window in front, which prevented any one what was passing within from the opposite side. A hole sufficiently large being made, by means of a rope, Morgan was drawn up and passed scaling the walls of the fort got into the prison, where are the doors. 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